WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A thermal conductive material comprising an organic material and a filler having higher thermal conductivity than the organic material, wherein said thermal conductive material is plasticized at least at the generally-used temperature in the range of 30-65℃ and changes its form flexibly corresponding to the surface form of a member with which it comes in contact.

2. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein said thermal conductive material is plasticized at 60℃ under pressure equal to or above 6.0g/cm^2 and changes its form flexibly corresponding to the surface form of a member with which it comes in contact.

3. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein said thermal conductive material satisfies the following conditions (a-c):

a. the melting point of said organic material is in the range of 30-70℃;

b. the viscosity of said organic material at 100℃ is equal to or above 70,000cP; and

c. the ratio of said filler to the whole thermal conductive material is in the range of 30-90 weight %.

4. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein said thermal conductive material is in a rubber-like state at room temperature.

5. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein said organic material is olefin resin.

6. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 2, wherein said organic material is unvulcanized EPDM having 7,000-50,000 molecular weight.

7. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein said filler is of at least one of ceramics, metallic powder, metallic magnetic body and carbon fiber.

8. A thermal conductive material set forth in claim 1, wherein a material serving as an electromagnetic shield is used as said filler.

9. A method for producing a thermal conductive material comprising an organic material and a filler having higher thermal conductivity than the organic material, wherein said thermal conductive material is plasticized at least at the generally-used temperature in the range of 30-65℃ and changes its form flexibly corresponding to the surface form of a member

with which it comes in contact, the method comprising the steps of:

kneading a filler and an organic material; and

molding said kneaded material.